BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1823. [NUMBER 1602.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons trading to the Red Sea, the following order by HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL IN EGYPT, appointing RAIS HASSAN AGA, Consular Agent at Mocha.

We, HENRY SALT, ESQ
His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Egypt &c. &c. &c.

Do hereby nominate and appoint RAIS HASSAN AGA, our Agent at Jiddah, now under the rule of His Highness the Pasha of Egypt, and we do, by these presents, authorize him to do all such act, or acts in conformity with established usage, as may be necessary to maintain the rights of British Merchants trading at Jiddah, as also to secure due respect to British Vessels of War, and proper treatment to British travellers who may visit that Port.

Given under our hand and seal this 23d day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty two, at the Consular House, Cairo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st May 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Thursday, the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at [illegible]

[illegible] *of the Hon'ble Governor in Council,*
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Ware-house-keeper.

[illegible] BAY,
[illegible]AL SALE ROOM,
8th May 1823.

જાહેર નામું

[illegible]એનો[illegible] શરકાર ફંપેનીનો માલ બનાત
[illegible]ા ધાતુ તથા બીજી જનશે તેની વ ફ
[illegible]દર અઠીને ધાએછે તે વ ફરી આવ મ
[illegible]નોમાં તારીખ ૧૫ ગરુવારને દીને યાશે
[illegible]એક ફકતા થુધી તે વ ફરી ચાલશે *
[illegible]તે વ ફરી દર દીન બપોરની ચાલુ થતી
[illegible]ો—તા૦ ૮ મેમે શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

ખાણીર પ્રબ
[illegible]ણને ભરપ્રર મંડ્રેનીચા ખર
[illegible]ત ય ધાણે ય ઈતર ભયન
[illegible]યાથી ભરપણીચ્યાંત પીપ્રજીછે
[illegible]ખ્યે તી પીપ્રજી યાપણીચ્યાંત તા
[illegible]ા ૧૬ ગુરુવજી છેર્ઈર ય છેપ્ર
[illegible]ાવડા ઢ્યેંત તી પીપ્રજી ચાર્ઈર
[illegible]પીપ્રજી ભરપીવ્ય શેપપ્રણજી ચા
[illegible]ાર્ઈર તાગીછે ૮ મ્યે મે ૧૮
૮૨૩ ઈંગ્રજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE

SITUATED in Rampart Row, close to the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEWART and Co.; particulars of the rent and conditions may be known on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons.

Bombay, 9th May 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,

On WEDNESDAY the 14th inst,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY Old Marine Stores, returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers, Boats &c. &c. viz Copper Sheathing, Sails, Water Casks, &c. further particulars, and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale. A Deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the tenth day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

THOMAS BUCHANAN
Marine Store-keeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORE'S OFFICE,
9th May 1823.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

જાહેર ખબર

ગુધવારનો દીને તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગેમ
હીનાની બપોરનો ફલાક ૧૧ નો
જુનો મરીનનો દરવાજા આગલ જાહેર
લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે શરકારનો મરીનનો
જુનો પરચુરણ શાંમાંન શરકાર કીફકર
તથા બોટો કુપરથી પાછો કુતરેઆછે તે
મરીનબોરડવાલાનો કુબંધથી મરીનજશટોન
કીપર વાલા વેચછે તે શાંમાંનની વીગત
એજે—તાંબાનો ફરાડનો પતરાં—શીસા—
પાંણીનો પીપો તથા એ વગરે બીજીબીજી
એની શરવે વગત વાર તથા શાંમાંનની
ટીપ મરીન જશટોર કીપરની કાચીશમો
ગએઆથી નજરે પડશે *

એનો વેચાણની બોલી એજે બરીદદારે
શેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત રોકડા મુકવા
અને માલ વેચાણનો દીનથી દીન ૧૦ ની
અગાકુ રૂપીઆ ભરીને કુચકી લજ્જ જવો
નકીતો પેહેલા બરીદદારને કશાબે તથા
જોખમે પાછો વેચાશે—અને શેકડે ટકા ૧૦
અનામત મુકેલા હોશે તે ગુનેગારીમાં જરો
તા૦ ૮ મી મેમે ૧૮૨૩

MR. HIGGS

[illegible]LL SELL
[illegible]UCTION,
AT HIS
[illegible]BLES,
[illegible]HIS DAY
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
A FRESH LOT OF
ARABIAN HORSES,

THE whole of which will be knocked down, without reserve.

A number of Gentlemen's Saddle HORSES, will be sold at the same time, and on the same conditions.

Bombay, 10*th May* 1823.

Passage to Liverpool,

PROVIDED A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF PASSENGERS OFFER,
PER THE
THEODOSIA,
WILLIAM KIDSON,
MASTER.

TO sail about the 25th instant, and will carry a Surgeon.

Apply to the Capt. on board, or to RITCHIE, STEWART and Co.

Rampart-Row, 7th May 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT NOON
On THIS DAY the 10th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

A VARIETY of French Claret of very superior quality. To suit purchasers, the Wine will be put up in lots of three Dozen.

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 10*th May* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THIS DAY the 10th Instant
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

USEFUL articles of Silver Ware, an assortment of Surgical Instruments, Papier Machee Snuff Boxes, Foolscap Paper, Pillar Shades, Plated Stands, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A Handsomely ornamented French Clock in Glass, and a three light Organd Lamp

Bombay, 10*th May* 1823

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL CONTINUE THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF PART OF THE
STOCK IN TRADE
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
Messrs. Lugrin and Watson,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 15TH AND 16TH INSTANT.
Wednesday's Sale will comprise the following articles,

BRAMAH'S patent chest Locks, Russia lambs' wool Foraging Caps of colours, mounted with Gold and Silver Lace; Flutes with one and four Keys: Carriage Lamps, Plated Tea Pots, Bottle Stands, Liquor Frames, and Egg ditto; Glass tea and sugar Caddies handsomely cut and silver mounted; Tin ware, and a variety of useful articles.

THURSDAY'S SALE.

Fine cut Glass-ware of sorts, Essence of Spruce, Port wine, Claret, French Claret, Brandy in cask by the Gallon, in lots of 5 Gallons if required, Gin &c. &c.

Hodgsons Beer in Bottle, Smoked Beef, Jars of Tripe, Abott's Beer in Bottle, Sauces &c.

Terms Cash and as before Advertised.

Bombay, 10*th May* 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 12th Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Glass and Queen's Ware and a Gold Watch with Seals & Key.

At 12 o'clock, will be put up for sale two good Breed Cows with Calf, and several Saddle Horses &c. &c.

Bombay 9th May 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 12th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
A QUANTITY OF DAMAGED
CALICOES,
IMPORTED BY A LATE SHIP,
On account of the underwriters;
ALSO,
SOME FRESH EUROPE
HAMS,
Terms. "*Cash.*"
AND
The lots to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 9th May 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 14th instant,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS

A Batch of Madeira Wine and Brandy, lately imported by way of Calcutta, which will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers.

ALSO
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

Will be sold a quantity of China Manufactured Plate, consisting of Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert Forks, Marrow, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Snuff Boxes of different Patterns, the above are quite new and lately imported by the China Ships.

Bombay, 9th May 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the REVEREND PADRE JERONIMO RODRIGUES VICAR, for and on behalf of the Church of N. S. DE ESPERANCA of Bombay, has this day purchased from IGNACIO RODROGUES of Bombay Inhabitant, a Hill called Pomvalah situated at Parell down the Gollandy, with five Beds of Sweet Batty Ground, lately the Property of *Gulam Husson sherif, Pandoo Heerah matra, Cajry Jess matra. Jewan Dhan matra, Ransordjee Gungajee, Caffree Jus matra & Pandoo Ermatra,* if any person or persons have any claim, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted

Bombay 9th May, 1823.

Advertisement.

EMANOEL DE OLIVEIRA E MONTE, IZABEL DE SILVA, CATHERINA DE OLIVEIRA E MONTE & JOAO DE OLIVEIRA E MONTE, Heirs to the Estate of JULIAO DE ALMEIDA, having agreed to sell to the Executors of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE a piece of Hill called *Nillichawar*, situated at Cambala; any Person or Persons, having any claim or demand on the same, are requested to make the same known to the purchasers within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they shall be excluded.

Bombay 3d May 1823.

Advertisement.

SOONDERBOY, widow of the late JOSEY JEWRAS RAZARAM, has this day contracted with TUCKEE GHELLA NUNDRAM to sell her husband's house situated in Barbhoys Street without the Town Walls; all person or persons having claim, demand or mortgage, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 9th May 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર નોશી જીવરાજ રાજારામ એની
ઘણીઆણી નાંમે શ્રુનદરબાજ એ પોતાનાં
માટીનુ ઘેહેર એફ વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાકુ
ઠકર ધેલા નંદરામ શાકે ફીધુછે—એ ઘેહેર
શ્રી ખાજારફોટ બારલા આનાં મોહોલાનાંછે
એ કુપર શારધે ખોફ અજાર ખોફોનો દાનો
અજાર ખેહેલ અજાર ગીરખી દાનો પોચતો
હોએતો તે ઘણી આએ આજથી દીન ૧૫
ની મુદતમાં આવીને એ ઘેહેર ખરીદ ફર
નારાને જાહેર ફરે—તેઆરપછી એ દા
ફબુખ ફરશે નહી—તા૦ ૮ મી મેમે

BOMBAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INSTITUTED 1ST MAY 1823.

THE great convenience to the Public which has, of late years, arisen out of the establishment of LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, both in ENGLAND and in INDIA, is too well known to require any comment. Many families, through their means, are now secured in the enjoyment of comforts, of which they must otherwise have been rendered destitute by the *death* of their friends and relatives; and thousands of industrious tradesmen have thus recovered claims, which they would otherwise have lost by the death of improvident debtors. To the man of limited income, who is desirous of making some provision, in case of his death, for those who are dependent upon him for support, these Associations afford the means of doing so upon easy terms; and to the debtor who is anxious to save his name from the reproach of dying insolvent, they offer a ready opportunity of accomplishing his object.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, and adverting to the great advantages which would arise, both to the European and Native population of Bombay, from the establishment of a Life Insurance Company on a fair and liberal footing at this Presidency, a numerous and respectable body of Merchants and other Gentlemen have resolved to associate themselves, for the purpose of forming a Joint Stock Company, the object of which will be to grant Policies for fixed sums, on approved Lives, under the designation of THE BOMBAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following are the terms on which Insurances will be effected by this Company.

The Secretary is authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any period not exceeding Five Years, for any age between 16 and 60, and for any amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Rupees on one life. The sum insured to be payable, without deduction, at the expiration of Six Months after proof of the death of the party insured.

Applications for insurance must be accompanied by a Certificate of health from a regularly qualified Medical Professor, and also by an Affidavit of the person whose life is to be insured, made before a person duly authorized to administer the same, in the following form, viz.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify, that is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever,

If any modification of the certificate or explanation is required, it is to be inserted here; or a sealed Note" to the Medical Managers of the BOMBAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY." may be here referred to, and which Note will be inspected by those Gentlemen only.

and from my knowledge of his habits, constitution and general state of health during a period of as well as from the statement relating to his health, which he has this day in person given me, I declare that I consider him to be a good life.

Given under my hand at this day of One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty

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AFFIDAVIT.

the Name at full length. I. do hereby make Oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the above certificate are true: that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed from the certifier any circumstance relative to my health

The age in words at length. or constitution: that I have had the small or Cow Pox; that my age does not at this time exceed years and months; that I have been about years and no more, resident in India; that my present Rank, occupation or profession is that of and that my usual place of abode is

Sworn to before me

at

this *of*

18

Printed forms of these papers may be had on application to the Secretary.

The following Schedule exhibits the ordinary rates of premium for insurance in this Company.

ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INSURANCE IN THE BOMBAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INSTITUTED 1ST MAY 1823.

Age, at the time of making Insurance.	Premium for one year, not renewable without a fresh Certificate of health.		Annual Premium for three years, renewable without fresh Certificate of health.		Annual Premium for five years, renewable without fresh Certificate of health.	
	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.
16	25	2 3/16	27	2 7/16	28	2 8/16
17	26	2 6/16	28	2 8/16	29	2 9/16
18	26	2 6/16	28	2 8/16	29	2 9/16
19	27	2 7/16	29	2 9/16	30	3
20	27	2 7/16	29	2 9/16	30	3
21	28	2 8/16	30	3	31	3 1/16
22	28	2 8/16	31	3 1/16	32	3 2/16
23	29	2 9/16	31	3 1/16	33	3 3/16
24	29	2 9/16	32	3 2/16	34	3 4/16
25	30	3	32	3 2/16	35	3 5/16
26	30	3	33	3 3/16	36	3 6/16
27	31	3 1/16	34	3 4/16	37	3 7/16
28	32	3 2/16	35	3 5/16	38	3 8/16
29	33	3 3/16	36	3 6/16	39	3 9/16
30	34	3 4/16	37	3 7/16	40	4
31	35	3 5/16	39	3 9/16	41	4 1/16
32	36	3 6/16	40	4	42	4 2/16
33	37	3 7/16	41	4 1/16	43	4 3/16
34	38	3 8/16	42	4 2/16	44	4 4/16
35	39	3 9/16	43	4 3/16	45	4 5/16
36	40	4	44	4 4/16	46	4 6/16
37	41	4 1/16	45	4 5/16	47	4 7/16
38	42	4 2/16	46	4 6/16	48	4 8/16
39	43	4 3/16	47	4 7/16	49	4 9/16
40	44	4 4/16	48	4 8/16	50	5
41	45	4 5/16	49	4 9/16	51	5 1/16
42	46	4 6/16	50	5	52	5 2/16
43	47	4 7/16	51	5 1/16	54	5 4/16
44	48	4 8/16	52	5 2/16	56	5 6/16
45	49	4 9/16	53	5 3/16	58	5 8/16
46	50	5	55	5 5/16	60	6
47	52	5 2/16	57	5 7/16	62	6 2/16
48	54	5 4/16	59	5 9/16	64	6 4/16
49	56	5 6/16	61	6 1/16	66	6 6/16
50	58	5 8/16	63	6 3/16	68	6 8/16
51	60	6	65	6 5/16	70	7
52	62	6 2/16	67	6 7/16	72	7 2/16
53	64	6 4/16	69	6 9/16	74	7 4/16
54	66	6 6/16	71	7 1/16	76	7 6/16
55	68	6 8/16	73	7 3/16	78	7 8/16
56	71	7 1/16	76	7 6/16	81	8 1/16
57	74	7 4/16	79	7 9/16	85	8 5/16
58	78	7 8/16	83	8 3/16	90	9
59	81	8 1/16	87	8 7/16	97	9 7/16
60	85	8 5/16	92	9 1/16	103	10 1/16

The premium of insurance for one year is to be paid on delivery of the Policy, and of insurances for any longer period, the premiums are to be paid within fifteen days from the commencement of each succeeding year of the risk.

Each certificate and affidavit must be furnished upon any extension of the term of insurance beyond the period originally declared.

Risks may be encreased or diminished on application to the Directors, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

The Directors may refuse any application for Insurance, without assigning any reason for so doing.

At a general meeting of the Proprietors held on the 19th of April 1823, *John Stewart, John Leckie, William Ashburner Morgan, Richard Woodhouse and George Alexander Prinsep, Esquires*, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

William Nicol, Esquire, was also appointed Secretary to the Institution, to whom all applications for Insurances on Lives may be addressed.

Published by Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM NICOL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
1st May 1823.

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

IT is the intention of the proprietors of the Courier to publish a Quarterly list of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Bombay Establishment.

This publication will contain the usual General and Regimental lists; Medical and Invalid Establishments; distribution of the Army; General Orders; Tables of Pay and allowances and such other miscellaneous information as may be found generally useful to Military Officers.

The first number will be published in July next, and continued in the corresponding months throughout the year.

The price of the list will be to Subscribers, per annum, Rs. 10, payable in advance. For single numbers—Rs. 3—each.

This early intimation is given to enable intended subscribers to send in their names, as at first, the exact number subscribed for, only, will be thrown off.

Courier Office 5th April 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration (de bonis non) of the Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased, late a Serjeant in H. M. 47th foot, be granted to the Registrar (Mr. R. WOODHOUSE) and his successors.

Bombay, 9th May 1823.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, being about to close finally the accounts of his Administration (with will annexed) of the late Lieutenant JONATHAN PERRIN of this Establishment, deceased; and to remit the balance to the legatee named in said will, WM. PERRINE Esq. of London, eldest brother of deceased: all persons are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 9th May 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st MAY 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the present system of providing Establishments for the Deputy Medical Storekeepers, and directs that the following scale be adopted at the different stations specified from this date.

Revised plan and scale of public establishments proposed for the Medical Store Department.

For the Medical Store-Keeper at the Presidency.

One Head Assistant and General Superintendent, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Apothecary .... Rs.	100*
Two Assistants and Writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Assistant Apothecary, Rupees 48 each.	96*
Two Inferior Assistants and Writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of 2d Native Assistants, Rupees 20 each	40
Two Compounders at Rupees 15 the pay, and privileges of Head ders.	
Seven Packers or Store Servants, Rs	
Two Peons, Rupees 6 each.	
One Hallalcore and Sweeper. ...	
Total ...	322

For the Deputy Medical Store Keepers of the Poona, Surat and Northern Divisions.

One Head Assistant, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Assistant Apothecary Rs.	44*
One Second Ditto as writer, with the rank, pay and privileges of a 2d Native Assistant.	20
Two Packers and Store servants, at 6 Rs. each ...	12
One Peon, at Ditto	6
Stationary, petty Stores, Sicklagur &c.	16
Total	98

In consequence of the present state of the Medical Establishment not affording a sufficient number of Assistant Surgeons for the Cruizers composing the Hon'ble Company's Marine Establishment at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of Sub Assistant Surgeons for the Medical duties of those Cruizers, which are not of sufficient importance to require the services of Assistant Surgeons.

Robert Vaughan at present an Assistant Apothecary to His Majesty's 47th Regiment, is consequently appointed a Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment, from the 1st of last month.

Bombay Castle, 2d May, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign Lamotte of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment to proceed to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

The promotion of Mr. Philip Moreas to be a Sub Assistant Surgeon is cancelled at his own request, and that person is appointed apothecary of the European General Hospital at the Presidency, in succession to J. A. Ferreira, pensioned.

* Including the established allowances for Mess Rent.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1823

Assistant Surgeon Bradley is appointed, in the Marine Department, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate and Assistant Surgeon Griffiths is relieved from the medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

With reference to the General Order of the 30th November last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, with the concurrence of the Government of Fort St. George, that officers of that Establishment arriving at this Presidency from Europe, will only be permitted to draw an advance equal to the arrears of subsistence which may due to them, the Madras Regulations not entitling them to Indian allowances, until they have joined some station subject to that Government.

Officers of the Madras Establishment arriving at Bombay from furlough or duty in India, will be allowed to draw the arrears of Garrison pay & allowances which may be due to them and no more, it being understood that officers on furlough (not on sick certificate) beyond the limits of that Presidency, whose absence exceed six months, forfeit † the whole of their Regimental allowances from the expiration of that period.

The last paragraph of the order quoted above, and the general order of the 4th January 1821, in as far as Madras officers are concerned, are cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that information has been received of Lieutenant Addison of the 9th Regiment N. I, having received the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to remain in England, until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the season 1822 | 23.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Mant of the 2d | 10th Regiment N. I. to command the Corps of Sebundies in the Northern Concan.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1823.

Major Robert McIntosh, commanding the Horse Artillery, and Lieut. I. C. Peyton of the 5th Regiment N. I. doing duty with the 3d Regt. of Light Cavalry, are allowed leave of absence on their private affairs, for a period of five months; the former to proceed to Madras, and the latter to Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased permit Captain Lenox J. Frederick, Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account, for a period of six months, from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant Tate, [illegible] do the duties of Executive Engineer Concan, during Captain Frederick's absence, until further order.

By Order of the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Government.

We beg to point out to the conductor of the Bengal Hurkaru, that it was not the Editor of the Bombay Courier (as stated in his summary of the 21st of April) but the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, against whom Mr. Flower had "the fracas" in this Presidency.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 10TH, 1823.

We are sorry to put another paper to press, without being able to announce the arrival of any of the ships from England. When they do begin to make their appearance, however, we shall no doubt have abundance of them; as by a list, published in one of the Bengal papers, we find that the following Free Traders were to sail from Bombay in December; viz, The Hannah, Captain Lamb (date not mentioned); the Piggott, Captain Tomlin on the 7th; the Euphrates, Captain Meade, and the Royal George, Captain Ellerby, on the 15th; and England, Captain Reay on the 31st. The Brailsford, Captain Spring, was to follow on the 31st of January. These with the regular China ships, ought to supply us well, for the next three months.

The friends of Captain Gambier, R. [illegible] will peruse with interest the following account of a most miraculous escape from immediate destruction.

"On a recent Elephant shooting party at Ceylon, Captain Gambier and Mr. Hay of the Royal Engineers had separated from their companions and were following a large Female Elephant when pretty close to her, she suddenly and unexpectedly turned upon them; escape appeared impossible, they both fired but with little effect. The animal immediately charged, knocked Capt. G. down and pursued Mr. Hay who fell; Capt. G. having recovered, and observing the imminent danger of Mr. Hay, gallantly ran with another gun to his assistance.

The Elephant on perceiving Capt. G's. approach turned round, seized him with her trunk and raised him from the ground with as much ease as if he had been a straw: she then knelt down and laid him on his back, still retaining her hold: she then began gradually to lower herself and he already felt the pressure which appeared the forerunner of certain destruction, when most unaccountably the animal suddenly rose and retreated, leaving

† General order, 6th November 1821.

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[redacted] severe bruise on one [redacted] received when she first [redacted] suing Mr. Hay.

[redacted] scue from apparently cer[redacted]ps be accounted for by the [redacted]n confused by the firing, or [redacted]oming so far detached from the [redacted] occupied about three minutes."

[redacted] Reverend Joseph Lawrie, Junior [redacted]ster of the Scotch Church at this Presidency, who arrived lately from England, preached his first sermon on Sunday last.

The text was judiciously selected from the first epistle to Timothy, 3d Chap., and 1st verse, "This is a true saying, if a man desire the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good work."

We lament that our limits will not permit us to do justice, even to the leading points of Mr. Lawrie's very excellent discourse, but it was one which, in our estimation, did infinite credit to his zeal as a minister of the Gospel, to his talents and liberality of sentiment as a scholar, and to the benevolence of his heart as a member of society.

As a public speaker, we augur well of Mr. Lawrie's success, and have no hesitation in saying that we consider him a great acquisition to the clerical establishment of Bombay.

By an article, taken from the Calcutta Journal, and inserted in a subsequent column, our readers will perceive that we have brought down upon our head, the full weight of the wrath of that most formidable adversary.

Some Editorial observations in our paper of the 29th of March, on the subject of Mr. Buckingham's tragi-comical exit, have given offence to his successor, and he considers himself at liberty to visit us with a plentiful share of that abuse which, according to the custom of his noted prototype, he so liberally bestows upon all those who are not disposed to be gulled by the stage tricks, that have lately been played off, so much at the expense of public credulity, by these worthies of the Journal.

We should not have thought it necessary to notice the doughty performance in question, had it applied to us only, but as he chooses to identify our observations with those of other persons, it becomes necessary for us to do justice to them as well as to ourselves.

We are first accused of "re-echoing the "injurious insinuations, respecting Mr. "Buckingham, so industriously propagat-"ed by his enemies in Calcutta," at the head of whom stand the managers of the John Bull.—How it must astonish the angry Journalist, when we most solemnly declare that up to the present hour we have never read even a single line of the John [redacted]spaper; nor have we ever seen any [redacted] Mr. Buck[redacted]

"In the month of July last, although "personally unknown to the transmitted "Editor, we received a note from him "tendering to us the situations of As-"sistant Editor and Reporter to his pa-"per, coupled with the promise of our "succeeding to the Editorship in the "event of any accident to him; think-"ing this would prove to our advantage "we accepted the offer, and continued "to discharge the duties prescribed to us, "until compelled by loss of health to "relinquish them, notwithstanding the "future prospects that were held out "to us. In the month of November, "when we had scarcely regained our "wonted health, we received a note from "the late Editor, proposing to give us "*the entire management of the Journal*; "with a stipulation that the fair proof "sheets should be ready for his ins-"pection by four o'clock in the afternoon, "and that to lighten our labors he would "occasionally assist us with a para-"graph."

In the Journal of the 24th of August too, we have another pretty strong article; inasmuch as he there publishes the scheme for disposing of *one half of his Paper* to private shareholders, which, we have no reason to doubt, was carried into execution, to the *trifling* extent of two Lacs of Rupees. But if further confirmation be necessary, we may refer to one of his own letters, addressed to the chief Secretary to Government on the 10th of September, where amongst other matters, he says, when talking of his property." I shall take the most ef "fectual measures within my power, "even at the hazard of rendering it less "valuable, to secure it from the jeopardy "of that sudden dissolution, which may "be said to threaten it every hour that it "remains *in my individual charge*.

After all this, can any unprejudiced person doubt that Mr. Buckingham had laid his plans to embark for England the first favourable opportunity, after receiving an order for his transmission, which there is evidence enough to prove he compelled the Government, after much forbearance, to give him? No one, we are convinced can be so blind! And yet with the perfect knowledge of these circumstances the present Editor has the effrontery to tell us that our assertions on this subject, "*rest on nothing but our own malignant feelings*"!

The argument advanced to prove that he was not precipitating a transmission, because he had a part of his family brought from England a few months before, proves nothing to those who are conversant with the world and with human nature Something to delude the public was necessary, and he could not [redacted] piece without some[redacted] But if Mr Buck[redacted] determined to [redacted] fort in India, [redacted] a permanent r[redacted] he have [redacted] to en[redacted]

confession, subjected himself to the chance of an ignominious death and had brought on his character the odium and suspicion of his being a murderer. Under these circumstances, the Court was compelled to pass the sentence on him, but execution would be stayed till the pleasure of His Majesty was known, and the Court would recommend that a pardon be granted to the prisoner, under condition of his undergoing some severe punishment; which would probably be close confinement for a long period, and that transportation to New South Wales would not be the sentence.

His Lordship then passed the awful sentence of death in the usual terms.

The Court stands adjourned till Wednesday the 5th June; the Grand Jury not having been discharged.

EXCHANGE.

On London,...	3 mo's. sight,..	1 | 9d. per Rupee.
Ditto,....	6 mo's.	1 | 9½d. per do.
Calcutta,	30 days.....	105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras,....	do, ...	99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 136 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas. Nominal.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. Sutton, Artillery.
Lieut. J. Thompson, 1st | 4th Regt.
Ensign W. A. Wall, 1st | 10th Regt.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Commg. Southern Conkan.
Capt. E. A. Robinson. B. E. Regt.
Capt. R. Hurle, 2d | 9th Regt.
Major D. Campbell, 2d | 9th Regt.
Lieutenant D. Liddell, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieut. G. Plaisted, 2d | 10th Regt.
Major Smythe, 5th Light Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Elliott, 15th Regt. M. N. I.
Captain R. Sutherland, 1st | 7th Regt.
Captain A. Campbell Comy. S. S. D.
Ensign C. Hunter, 1st | 8th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Robert Martin, 1st | 2d.
Lieut. Col. B. Kennett, 1st | 12th Regt.
Ensign E. Earle, 1st | 12th Regt.
Ensign W. Child, H. M. 67th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Bd. Milward.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 5th Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. Keys, from Persian Gulph, left Bussorah 4th April.
6th H. C. Brig Palinurus Com. Alexander Corstorphan, from the Coast.
Do. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant George Middleton, from Mangalore.
DEPARTURES.—May 5th Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. Wm. Lewis to China.
Do. Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha, Comm. L. de Encarnacáo to Demaun,.
6th Portuguese Brig Latecia, Comm. Necolas R. de St. Anna, to Mozambique.

On the 16th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieutenant C. J. Lewes, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Ann Hodges.

BIRTHS.—At Mullye, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant T. B. P. Festings of a Son.

At Sea, on the 20th ultimo, off Point de Galle, the Lady of Major W. Whish, of Bengal Artillery, of a Son.

At Hansie, on the 5th ultimo, at the house of Lieut. Colonel Skinner, the Lady of John Stephen Boldero Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 9d. per do.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¼d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33 per cent pm.
Unremittable, nominal 8 to 10 „

The Ships *Carron* and *Bombay Merchant* have come in since our last from Bombay.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant.—Captain Michell, C. S. Mr. Fazerwood, Aldridge, and Mr Carapie.

Per Carron.—Sir A. Buller, Knt. Judge, Lieut. Walls, Dr. Rutledge, H. M. 20th Regt. Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Ellis and family, and Mr. Barry.

The Ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Carns, arrived on Friday from Van Dieman's Land, which she left on the 15th of Feb.

She brought us no news from that rising Colony—every thing was improving.

Capt. Carns spoke in Lat. 5. 00, North and Long 82. 00, East, the Ship *Samarang* with his Majesty's late Brig *Curlew* in company. from Bombay, bound to China—Cargoes Opium.

[*Mad. Cou. April* 15

The Honorable Sir ANTHONY BULLER embarked on the *Carron* for Bengal before sun-rise on Tuesday morning.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 24.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 18, 1823.

	BUY...	SELL
Remittable Loans,..... Rs.	30 0	29 8
Unremittable ditto, ...	8 12	8 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,...	25 0	24 8
Bank Shares,.....	6200	6100
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	207 0	206 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....	at 6 per cent.	
Government Bills, Discounted	at 3-8 per cent	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 [redacted]ths,.....	at 3-8 per cent	

tonished Taurist's may perhaps be well nigh convinced by the reflected sound of their own voice. The part played by the BOMBAY COURIER on this occasion, greatly resembles the description given in Hudibras of Echo, whom "small Poets in their splay-foot rhimes" make—

To answer to int'rogatories,
And most unconscionably depose
To things of which she *(the Courier)* nothing knows
And when she has said all she can say,
'Tis wrested to the lover's (1) fancy.
Quoth he, O whither, wicked *Bruin*, (?)
Art thou fled? to my——Echo, Ruin.
I thought thou 'adst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear. Quoth Echo, (?) Marry guep.
Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has quail'd thy stubborn heart?
Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, Mum budget.
Think'st thou 'twill not be laid i' th' dish
Thou turn'd'st thy back? Quoth Echo, Pish.
To run from those thou 'adst overcome,
Thus cowardly? Quoth Echo, Mum!

It would have indeed been more decent and becoming in the BULL and his Bombay respondent, to have remained silent than to have spoken so little to their credit. The COURIER himself *formerly* confessed this in pretty plain terms in his paper of March the 8th. After stating that Mr. Buckingham had been ordered to quit India, for ridiculing in strong terms, the acceptance as well as the appointment of Dr Bryce, he adds: "FOR OBVIOUS REASONS we avoid anything in the shape of an opinion respecting Mr Buckingham's offence, and shall rest satisfied with expressing our conviction; that he will neither suffer in person or purse by the punishment inflicted upon him."

Notwithstanding this, the Editor, very inconsistently resumes the subject about three weeks after, and gives his opinion respecting Mr. Buckingham's offence at great length, repesenting it in a light grossly illiberal and fallacious. The Editor it appears does not consider himself restrained by the "OBVIOUS REASONS" he before alluded to, from indulging in as much slander as he pleases against the late Editor of the JOURNAL. With this comfortable license, he proceeds to repeat the unfounded calumny, that Mr. Buckingham wrote the article relative to the Secretary of Stationery for the purpose of procuring his dismissal from this country, as the most convenient way of transferring the management of the JOURNAL into other hands. Now to give such an assertion the slightest colour of truth, it ought to be proved that he was in some manner prepared for such a change; that he had provided himself with a successor, or made some arrangement for the future management of a very extensive concern, which depended so entirely on his own presence and personal exertions, that for several [illegible] could hardly afford to be absent [illegible]

"He is ordered to quit India, at a short warning, his affairs are left in confusion, the auctioneer's hammer, only, is to be heard in the habitation, which before was the seat of affluence and elegance,—and on every side, distress and ruin stare him in the face! he is a martyr in the cause of liberty and the freedom of the press, the rights of Englishmen are invaded in his person, and the minds of the demi-natives even, are filled with consternation! What man under these circumstances could be so obdurate, so dead to the feelings of British freedom, as to withdraw his name from the list of subscribers to the Calcutta Journal!

Having thus disposed of the BOMBAY COURIER, we shall not trouble ourselves much about his Respondent Echo in CALCUTTA, who may well apply to himself the words of Swift's Echo—

——I fret and rave and gabble
Like the labourers of Babel
Now I am a Dog or Cow; (qu. Bull!)
I can bark or I can low
I can bleat or I can sing—
Should none regard my bellowing.
Yet——
Much I dread the courtier's fate,
When his merit's out of date!

Calcutta Journal, April 17th

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO.

12th April 1823.

We learn from Hambantotte that on the 6th Instant a small open boat with two Europeans and a native Crew was seen rowing to land. She proved to be a boat belonging to the *Juliana* —— Webster, Master, from the Isle of France (65 days) and the Europeans were the Mate of that Ship, and Capt. Carter of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service. The subjoined narrative by Capt. Carter will detail to our readers, what appears to have been a very culpable abandonment by the Master of the *Juliana* of the persons in the boat, to the most imminent risk of perishing at sea; from which they have been providentially saved

"In the afternoon of the 4th, in Lat. 6 d. 9. m. N. and Long. 82 d. 15 m. E., left the *Juliana* in the six oared Cutter with Mr. Overstone Chief Officer, six Native sailors and a servant boy, on a visit to some friends on board the *Woodford*, Captain Chapman bound to Madras, with permission from Capt Webster to remain on board till eight o'clock, but with an understanding that if Capt. W. wished the boat to return before 8, he would hoist a lantern; this he did about 7 o'clock, the Ships being then about ½ a mile distant: immediately on observing the light, we got ready, and in less than ten minutes had pushed off from the *Woodford*, the ship then going apparently near 4 knots; Mr. [illegible] shore, when we lay to, and at day light made sail along the coast, and at 10 A. M. arrived at Hambantotte, where it is needless to say we were treated most kindly by the gentlemen at that Station. Their own feelings must repay them more than our thanks."

[*Ceylon Gaz. April 12th*

ENGLISH NEWS.

LAST ILLNESS, &c. &c. OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

Dr. Arnott, one of the physicians who attended Buonaparte in his last illness, and who assisted in dissecting the body after death, has published a pamphlet, with a view of showing that the Ex-Emperor's fatal disease was not in any way to be ascribed to the climate of St. Helena. The pamphlet contains an account of the last illness, decease, and after-death appearances of Napoleon Buonaparte. The first is contained in the following abstract of a letter from Dr. Arnott to Sir Hudson Lowe;—

DR. ARNOTT'S LETTER TO SIR H. LOWE.

Dead Wood, 11th May, 1821.

"Sir—Having been in attendance upon Napoleon Buonaparte for some weeks before his decease, a condensed statement of his case during the period, taken from my daily reports, may perhaps be satisfactory.

"In the first instance, before I was admitted to see Napoleon Buonaparte, I was consulted upon his case, on the 25th March last, by his own medical attendant, Dr. Antomarchi, who, in Italian, denominated the disease *febbre gastrica pituitosa*. He stated the leading symptoms of it to be fever, pain in the epigastric region, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, constipated bowels, and great prostration of strength. From his statement, I recommended the bowels to be kept very open by means of medicine, and a blister to be applied to the region of the stomach. However, at the next conference I had with Dr. Antomarchi on the subject, he informed me that Napoleon Buonaparte had objected to the use of medicine or remedies in any shape, and preferred leaving the disease to nature. On the 1st of April, I was requested to see him with Dr. Antomarchi; we did not prescribe for him that night, but visited him again next morning. I found him in a state of great debility, but there were no febrile symptoms present; the pulse was 76 and regular, heat natural, skin moist, tongue white, and thirst inconsiderable. Complained of a gnawing pain in his stomach; bowels very slow, seldom an evacuation without the aid of *lavements*. At that time he had every symptom of *dyspepsia*, accompanied with more than ordinary dejection of spirits. Under all the circumstances of the case, we recommended purgatives as occasion should require, and at the same time some tonic medicines, with light nourishing diet; [illegible] April, we could not prevail [illegible] any medicine, and [illegible] small a quantity. [illegible] On the 7th [illegible] upon to take [illegible] operated well; [illegible] it, and in [illegible] He

pani d with great [illegible] of giddiness.

"25th of April, p[illegible] and frequent vomiting. [illegible] hausted that morning t[illegible] Pulse was 82, small and[illegible] alvine evacuation from an[illegible] vomiting in the afternoon [illegible] observed that when the bowe[illegible] was less nausea and vomiting, [illegible] take some aperient medicine, and h[illegible] cordingly that evening. It emptied t[illegible] well: however, it had not the usual [illegible] lessening the vomiting. That distressing sy[illegible] tom continued on the 26th, 27th and 28th. On the two latter days he vomited black grumous matter, resembling coffee grounds, mixed with small specks of blood.

"Previous to this, I had apprehended some organic affection of the stomach; but when perceived the vomiting of the dark-coloured fluid, I had the more reason to suppose that my fears were well grounded. All hopes of the disease terminating favourably, now vanished. His strength sunk rapidly, the pulse increased in frequency. He became insensible, at times, to objects around him, evidently showing aberration of mind.

On the 29th, there was an aggravation of the symptoms, especially the vomiting and delirium. With the view of alleviating the irritation of stomach, a blister was applied to the epigastric region; but although it rose well, it had no good effect.

"On the 30th of April, all the symptoms increased in violence; in addition to which singultus came on, & betwixt 11 and 12 o'clock that night, he was seized with a rigor, attended with laborious respiration, and great anxiety. Next day, 1st May, the debility was extreme indeed; the pulse had increased in frequency, the heat had become lower than natural, the skin clammy, and he spoke very incoherently.

"On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of May, all the symptoms became more aggravated, and he sunk gradually. On the evening of the 4th, he was more composed than he had been for some days before. He went to sleep at nine o'clock and passed a tolerable night. However, about half after five o'clock on the morning of the 5th he was seized with vomiting of a fluid of a very dark colour; this was immediately followed by a total loss of muscular motion, and the power of deglutition; the under jaw droped, the eyes became fixed, the pulse small and weak, varying from 102 to 110 in the minute; in short, every thing denoted that dissolution was fast approaching. In this state he lingered until 49 minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired.

"You are already in possession of the dissection report, which most satisfactorily points out the cause of death; the cancer in the stomach being so obvious, as was also the ulcer which penetrated the cotas of that *viscus*.

"I may make a remark here, which does not appear in the dissection report, that the strong adhesions of the morbid parts of the stomach to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver, perhaps prolonged the patient's life; being over the ulcer, they consequently prevented the escape of the contents of the stomach into the cavity of the abdomen.

What is very remarkable in this case, the patient did not become emaciated, at least [illegible] with the disease.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1823.

(Continued from the last page paper.)

space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

"The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm, but with the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

"The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed. (Signed) "THOMAS SHORTT, Physician & P. M. O.

"ARCH. ARNOTT, M. D. Surg. 20th regt.

"CHAR. MITCHELL, M. D. Surg. H.M.S. Vigo.

"FRANCIS BURTON, M.D. Surg. 66th regt.

"MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE, Surg. H.C. Service.

REMARKS.

"It will, no doubt, appear singular that a person of Napoleon Buonaparte's habits should have been affected with schirrus and cancer of the stomach—a man who was noted for temperance, and never in his life indulged in any excess which could tend to produce such an affection.

"I have seen the disease before, but it was in men addicted to ardent spirits—decided dram drinkers.

"We are given to understand, from great authority,* that this affection of the stomach cannot be produced without a considerable predisposition of the parts, to the disease; and that when there is no previous disposition, the stomach does not become affected with that disease. Whether Napoleon Buonaparte had any hereditary disposition towards this disease, I will not venture an opinion but it is somewhat remarkable, that he often said that his father died of schirrus of the pylorus: the body was examined after death and the fact ascertained. His faithful followers, Count and Countess Bertrand, and Count Montholon, have repeatedly declared the same to me.

"If, then it should be admitted that a previous disposition of the parts to this disease did exist, might not the depressing passions of the mind act as an exciting cause? It is more than probable that Napoleon Buonaparte's mental suffering in St. Helena were very poignant; by a man of such unbounded ambition, and who once aimed at universal dominion, captivity must have been severely felt.

"The climate of St. Helena I consider healthy; the air is pure and temperate, and Europeans enjoy their health, and retain the vigour of their constitution, as in their native country.

"It is true, I have witnessed a great deal of disease in St. Helena, but that, viz dysentery & other acute diseases of the abdominal viscera, prevailed among the troops. The sickness of English soldiers, however, is not always a criterion of the insalubrity of a colony: their habits are very different from those of the higher ranks of life; they do not take that care of themselves which is so indispensable in a tropical climate, to guard against atmospherical vicissitudes, they are also prone to intemperance, which renders the system more susceptible of disease? added to which the duties of the soldiers in St. Helena were very severe, the strength of the garrison giving only one relief for night duty; and the working parties and fatigues were moreover very laborious on the day the men were off guard. But the officers, who had little night duty retained their health and strength as in Europe. I can therefore safely assert, that any one of temperate habits who is not exposed to much bodily exertion, night air, and atmospherical changes, as a soldier necessarily must be, may have as much immunity from disease in St. Helena as in Europe, and I may therefore further assert, that the disease of which Napoleon Buonaparte died, was not the effect of climate.

"Schirrus or cancer of the stomach is generally an obscure disease; I know of no certain diagnosis of it: nausea, vomiting, and obstinate costiveness are usually present, but these symptoms are also characteristic of other diseases of the chylopœtic viscera. Nevertheless, in the case of Napoleon Buonaparte, I did entertain a notion that some morbid alteration of structure in the stomach had taken place. My attention was first drawn to this when I learned that his father had died of schirrus of the pylorus; and on the 27th and 28th of April, when he began to vomit the dark coloured offensive fluid, I had little doubt but that ulceration had taken place in the stomach.

"The history Napoleon Buonaparte himself gave me of his illness, together with corresponding information I had from the persons composing his family, convinced me that he had been longer affected with the disease than was imagined. I was informed that, during the whole year 1820, he had nausea and vomiting occasionally, and frequent accessions of fever. He lost altogether his natural appetite, and his countenance became remarkably pallid. Even so far back as the latter end of the year 1817 he was affected with pains in the stomach, nausea, and vomiting, especially after taking food. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the disease was then in its incipient stage, because from that time all the symptoms progressively encreased till he died. The anomalous accessions of fever, and other constitutional derangements he had been so long affected with, were in my opinion hectic symptoms; and I firmly believe that the sharp febrile attack he had on 17th of March, although supposed to be the commencement of the disease, was nothing more than an aggravated paroxysm of hectic. Every practitioner is aware, how irregular fits of hectic are, and how they vary from one another, seldom continuing to return in the same manner. In Napoleon Buonaparte's case the pulse was never very frequent, I could not however find out how it beat when he was in good health; its standard may have been low. There are few diseases in which the pulse is a better diagnosis than in hectic fevers yet in some patients, although we find the heat & strength wasting daily, the pulse beats as quietly and regularly as in perfect health.

"I conceive it would be an injustice to those distinguished personages who composed Napoleon Buonaparte's family, Count and Countess Bertrand and Count Montholon, as well as to Monsieur Marchand, his first valet, if I were not to mention here their unremitting care and attention to him in his last illness: no language of mine can sufficiently express the solicitude they evinced for his recovery, and how eagerly they vied with each other in administering those little attentions, more easily conceived than described, but so essential and soothing on a sick bed. The scene of sorrow, Longwood House presented on the evening that great and extraordinary man breathed his last will never be erased from my memory."

* See Dr. Baillie's inestimable book on Morbid Anatomy, p. 141, 142.

HINTS

On the importance of Scotland as a separate Division of the British empire.

By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

It is well known that the power of a country principally depends on the revenue which it possesses, and consequently that the real value of any portion of it ought to be estimated according to the clear income which it produces to the national treasury. In that respect, it is proposed to make a comparison between Scotland and Ireland, as separate divisions of the empire; and then to prove the immense advantages which, in point of revenue, England has derived from its union with Scotland.

1. From the recent accounts which have been laid before Parliament, it appears that the population of Ireland and of Scotland, and the gross income and net revenue of the two kingdoms, for one year, ending on the 5th of April 1822, were as follows :—

Country.	Population An. 1821.	Gross Revenue for the year ending 5th Ap. 1822.	Net Revenue for the year ending 5th April 1822.
Ireland ...	6,846,949	£5,181,208	£4,039,373
Scotland...	2,092,014	4,292,567	3,436,642
Difference	4,754,935	£888,641	£602,731

Hence it is evident, that, comparing the population with the gross revenue, every Scotsman pays per head £2. 1s. 0d., and every Irishman 16s. 1d.; but if a comparison is made according to the net revenue, every Scotsman pays £1. 12s 10¼d. and every Irishman but 11s. 9¼d. or little more than one third.

From these facts, the following deductions are to be made.

1. If the population of Ireland, (6,846 949), given a net revenue of £4,039,373, what should the population of Scotland,(2,092,014), produce in the same proportion?

Answer, £1,234,188; consequently Scotland pays £2 202,454 per annum, beyond its proportion, comparing the population of the two countries.

2. If the population of Scotland (2,092,014), produces a net revenue of £3,436,642, what should the population of Ireland (6,846,949), produce at the same rate.

Answer, £11,295,580; or Ireland pays £7,256,207 less than its proportion, comparing its revenue and population with those of Scotland.

3. If Ireland, producing a net revenue of £4,039,373, has 32 Peers and 100 Commoners, what number of Peers and Commoners ought Scotland to have, producing a net revenue of £3,436,643?

Answer, 27 Peers and 85 Commoners; consequently Scotland ought to have 11 Peers and 40 Commoners additional.

4. If Scotland, producing a net revenue of £3,436,642, has only 16 Peers and 45 Commoners, how many Peers and Commoners ought Ireland to have, producing a net revenue of £4,039,373?

Answer, 19 Peers and 53 Commoners; consequently Ireland has 3 Peers & 47 Commoners beyond its proportion, according to the net revenue payable by the two countries.

This shews what a much better bargain the Irish made at their Union than the Scots did, when they were united to England; and it ought to make the Irish less hostile to that Union than many of them are inclined to be at present.

2. It is next proposed to give some idea of the immense advantages which, in point of revenue, the English have derived from the Union with Scotland.

The revenue of Scotland at the Union was only £110,694; but in order that both nations, in the words of the Act of Treaty of Union, might be put on an "equal footing," an additional land-tax was imposed, by means of which, with other resources, it was intended that the revenue of Scotland should be raised to £160,000 per annum, which then was estimated to be its full proportion. The revenue which England produced at that time was £5,691,803 Hence the following result may be drawn, which are calculated according to the gross revenue; the net income at the Union not being exactly ascertained.

1. If Scotland at the Union produced £160,000 of gross revenue per annum, when England produced £5,691,803; now that England produces £54,564,910, what should Scotland pay according to the original proportion settled at the Union?

Answer, £575,194, or £3,717,373 less than it does at present.

2. If Scotland now produces £4,292,567 of gross revenue, what should England now produce, if its revenue had increased, since the Union, in the same proportion as Scotland?

Answer, £152,702,765, or £98,137,375 per annum more than it does at present.

There can hardly be a doubt, if Scotland had insisted that it should not be subjected in future to heavier payments than in proportion to those which it had agreed to pay at the Union, the stipulation, being a fair one, would have been acceded to—and it is evident that Scotland does now produce a revenue, in proportion, much larger than ever was contemplated at the Union.

It is likewise to be observed, that Scotland pays a larger revenue than what appears from the accounts laid before Parliament; for all the tea, groceries, porter, drugs, and a number of other articles consumed in Scotland, pay the taxes to which they are liable, previous to their being landed here; thus augmenting the revenue of England, and proportionably reducing that of Scotland.

No one wishes more than the person by whom this paper is drawn up, that the three kingdoms should be cordially united together on just and honourable principles; and he is anxious, therefore, that the claims of Scotland should be made known to the Ministers of the United Kingdom, and to the people of both England and Ireland, that these claims may be duly appreciated. He entertains, indeed, no doubt, that every candid & honourable man who peruses these statements will be willing to acknowledge their justice, & will be ready to support any measures, calculated for the honour or the advantage of Scotland, that may be submitted to the consideration of the Sovereign—or the Government—or the Legislature of the country.

N. B.—The author has not been able to procure "The Public Expenses" incurred on account of Scotland and Ireland respectively. He has hitherto only ascertained, that the civil expenses of Ireland, for one year ending on the 5th of Jan. last, (1822) amounted to £617,216, and those of Scotland only to £733,077; making a difference of no less a sum than £484,138, or nearly half a million. The military and ordnance expenses of Ireland, for the same period, came to £1.628,433[illegible]; whereas, those of Scotland cannot ammount to even £100,000, for there were in May last only two regiments of cavalry of about 290 men each, one regiment of infantry containing 586 men, and about 100 artillery.

FROM THE TIMES.

The dissatisfaction of what are called the Country Gentlemen with Mr. Canning's admission into the Ministry, meets us at so many turns and corners, that we are in truth obliged to take notice of it. Now we argue thus upon the subject:—As the Country Gentlemen cannot be angry with Mr. CANNING for *taking* place,—a distinction which he had been hankering after all his life,—they must of course be angry with those who have *given* it him—namely, Lord LIVERPOOL; and perhaps, a yet higher person. And the fact, we find, confirms our reasoning; for with Lord LIVERPOOL they are dissatisfied and moreover, they "wonder now the KING could," &c &c., "after all that passed about the QUEEN." The cause of this discontent being one of Mr. CANNING's unlucky speeches at Liverpool, in which he dealt but scurvily with the Country Gentlemen, we shall refer to the document, laying the most striking parts of it before our readers, and making such comments as we think the subject requires. The speech was spoken, we believe, at a treat given by Mr. Canning's friends in August last to that gentleman, on the supposition that he was going to regulate the affairs of the Zemindars, or Land-owners of India, instead of teaching their duty to those of England. On that occasion the Right Hon. Gentleman thus, therefore spoke of the latter and their sufferings:—"At home, I do not disguise from myself that I see great difficulties and great distress; but I see those difficulties and that distress in quarters where education and intelligence may be expected to counteract intemperance of feeling, to correct prejudice, and to discountenance faction." * * * (But now comes the rub!) "I am confident that having during a great struggle of so many years preached patience to the humble classes of the community, the higher will not now desert their duty, by refusing in their turn to practise the same degree of patience which has been generally displayed by those beneath them!"

And what do the Country Gentlemen think and say to all this? Why, first of all, they do not find that their education and intelligence have at all that effect upon their manners which the Right Hon. Gentleman is disposed to impute to such advantages. When they are pinched, like the swinish multitude, they grunt like the swinish multitude—ay, and louder and longer, too; and to expect them to be *pretty-behaved*, while, as Sir ROBERT WALPOLE allegorized it, the bristles are gradually plucking from their backs, is to expect a great deal more from them and their education than they are either able or willing to perform. "Patience indeed! what, is there no difference between preaching patience and practising it! Besides, when the lower classes murmured on account of their suferings, were not there the soldiers to keep them quiet? To what purpose were ten thousand men added to the standing army in the time of peace, but to put down our domestic enemies?—that is, a parcel of beggars crying out because they were naked and hungry—because they neither could get work nor meat. But the case is altered now: the landed interest, the staple of the country, is suffering; and WHEN THAT GOES, ALL GOES!!" Such are the thoughts and reasonings of the Country Gentlemen—the "men of education and intelligence"—on the above paragraphs in Mr. CANNING's speech; and though some may think that it takes a good deal more to make a skilful artisan than to make a Country Gentleman, (the latter having little more to do than to follow the ordinary course of nature in growing up to manhood, and the former having also to serve a painful apprenticeship), and that therefore it is more easy to supply the loss of a Country Gentleman than of a skilful artisan; yet we do think Ministers, as the ancient logicians used to, *concluded* by the argument: they cannot by strict analogy infer, that gentlemen should suffer with patience because poor men have so suffered; and it is real mockery and cruel derision in Mr. CANNING to pretend that he expects it.

What follows in the speech is still worse;—"We must feel, I am sure—and none feel more than those I am now addressing—that it would be a peevish and unthinking spirit, which under the irritation of a temporary inconvenience, should quarrel not with the immediate sources of immediate suffering, but with all that surrounds them—with all that is temporary with them—with passive circumstances as well as with active causes; *as a child in its anger beats the ground because for a moment it has fallen.*" Here is a simile, with a vengeance, for men "of education and intelligence"—to wit, Country Gentlemen!—"beating the earth, because they are sunk down to it—because they are fallen upon it! We recollect, the late Lord Londonderry, poor man, among his many able schemes for his country's good, recommended that the labouring poor in their distress, should be employed to dig holes in that said earth, and then fill them up again. During such an operation, they might perhaps, find some hidden treasure; but from this beating the earth—the task to which Mr. Canning consigns the Country Gentlemen—no possible good can accrue. Should they even butt as well as beat, they can *only hurt their heads and their hands, and the toil must be worse* for them than the treading-mill at Brixton,

May we venture in conclusion, to give the Right Hon. Foreign Secretary a word of advice? He is sensible, in his own mind, and must hear around him from others, of the disgrace he has got into with the Country Gentlemen on account of the manner in which he has spoken of their sufferings, and of general dislike, in fact, which they entertain towards him on account of the freedoms which he sometimes allows that unhappy member of his—the tongue. Let him above all things distrust and control himself, when he begins to be carried away by the spirit of ridicule. There is nothing that the Country Gentlemen detest and dread so much as wit! Why there was Lord Londonderry, had not wit, and he was the delight of their hearts, the illuminator of their heads—ay, and he governed the country too, very well to their fancies; that is, so long as only others suffered from the consequences of his government. If he had had wit, or could have talked English, things would never have gone on so well. Let us suppose Mr. Canning but once to lay hold of one of these Country Gentlemen—the man whom they call Gaffer Gooch, for example—& expose him to ridicule through a few sentences; we do not mean in Parliament, of course, but in one of his Liverpool speeches. He must not fancy that the vindictive feelings will be confined to the suffering victim of his derision; no, it will extend through the whole body of which he is a member; "for when a brother bleeds, a brother feels." They will open their eyes, and lift up their heads in wrath and fear. *Proximus Ucalegon*—Heaven knows whose turn may be next. Apply not wit, therefore, to such as Mr. Gooch and his associates. It is worse than meddling with *Uncle Toby's* hobby-horse; "Ah! touch him, touch him, touch him—*not.*"

MR. CANNING PUT TO SCHOOL.

(By Mr. Cobbett.)

As long as you were rambling about in Lancashire, or elsewhere, without power, your opinions and wishes were of comparatively little consequence to the country. Now, however, the case is very different. A thought coming into your mind, and created, perhaps, by an extra glass of champagne, or by an extra half dozen ounces of turtle, may lead to words, those words to acts, and those acts by possibility, to the happiness, or misery of millions. Though you are called the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is plain enough that you must be the chief Ministers for all the affairs; or, that you must be placed in a state of deep degradation. This I take it you will not submit to. Therefore it is of the greatest importance, that you be well-informed, as to the nation's affairs; and, as I am convinced that you are not, with regard to those affairs, well-informed as yet, I am now about to take you regularly to school.

You were, they say, Captain of Eton School; that is to say, the forwardest of all the boys in that great seminary for tax-eaters. But, you are not the Captain in the school of political knowledge. Nay, I think your Captainship at Eton an injury to you and a presumption against you as a Minister. When the mind has begun its career by deeming the despicable nonsense of the colleges a matter of importance, it is not easily brought into the paths of useful knowledge. Every regularly bred school and college man is, more or less, a school boy in mind to the end of his days; and, in proportion to his eclat as a school and college man, is frequently, and most frequently, his unfitness for any station of real importance. What a misfortune it was to have been Captain of Eton, became evident enough when you turned your pen to politics. Let any one now read the Anti-Jacobin Newspaper, of which

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you were the director, and in which you were the principle writer. I say nothing about the politics of a publication, which had falsehood in view as its principal object, but let any one now read that paper in ordere to judge of the state and size of the mind of a Captain ofEton. I do not allude to the illiberality and the meanness-but to the puerilities of it; to its childish; ness. Let any one look at the miserable plagiarism committed on the authors of the Dunciad. Let him look at the school-boy trash about Iambics. Let him look at the silly stuff about Mr. Higgins of St. Marry Axe. Why Sir, this was all very well as coming from a school-boy or from a back-writer; but, as coming from a Privy Counsellor, as you then were, it was not very well; as coming from one of that body which the law calls an "honourable, noble, and reverend assembly," the poor thread-bare jests about Mr. Higgins of St. Marry Axe used, too, for very foul political purpose, were not very well, You were younger then than you are now, to be sure; but you were old enough to have been, at that time nearly ten years a Member of Parliament; and you were old enough to be a Privy Counsellor; though you were not old enough to be in mind any thing more than a Captain of Eton.

The school-boy character seems to have clung to your mind all the way through. Your public papers during the dispute with America, the only really important discussion in which you took a part, were so remarkable for nothing as for school-boy wit. There was, in them all, a total absence of that earnestness, which in such cases, is an indispensable requisite. The reasoning was always too sophistical to convince, and the manner was such as could hardly fail to offend. Yours were the first state papers into which, as far as I had seen or heard irony was ever introduced; and it is, perhaps, not going much too far to say, that we owe about seventy millions of our present debt to the sarcasms which the Captain of Eton could not prevail upon himself to suppress. These sarcasms enabled our partisans in America to laugh at the President and the Congress; but the sarcasms were finally answered from the cannon's mouth, and in the defeat and capture of ship after ship, and fleet after fleet by that force, which you, in your place in Parliament, had described as "half a dozen fir frigates with bits of striped bunting flying at their mast heads." The f's and the b's; the fir frigates and the bits of bunting, were pretty enough in themselves; and they were well enough suited to the character of a Capt. of Eton; but wholly unworthy of a Minister of State.

We shall, doubtless, not now have to witness any of these school-boy freaks. But I am satisfied, that you are deficient in that kind of knowledge, which is necessary, at this time, in one who is to be the Minister in the House of Commons. You must be the Minister, or your elevation is your fall. To communicate to you, therefore, a part of that knowledge, which is necessary to your duly discharging of this office, is the object of the letters of which this is the first, & which will be six in number, corresponding in that respect, with those acts, which were passed in 1819, in order, as you expressed it, "to extinguish for ever the accursed torch of discord."

A nod with a "your health Mr. Cobbett," from men that would, a few years ago, have gladly seen me hanged up like a dog, are infinitely more valuable than the nine times nine cheers that you received from the mean, mercenary, tax-hunting crew at Liverpool; and the pleasure of having the contrast to draw, is worth more than all the wealth you could have accumulated even if you really had submitted, at last, to be * * * * * * * * * * * * * This is what I never can mention unaccompanied with expressions of surprize. From the very first rumour of your being intended for * * * * * * * * *, until you made the confession at Liverpool, I always said, in print as well as out, that I could not believe you capable of such submission. I do not pretend to disregard riches more than other men I should like to be rich myself and to see all my family rich; but, never, I most solemnly declare, never, for the last twenty years, would I have accepted of that post; no, not the very next day after they had sentenced me to pass two years in a felon's jail, would I have accepted of the post of, * * * * * * * * *

I found my pretensions to be your teacher upon the best of all possible grounds; namely, that as to all the chief matters appertaining to your office, I have greater ability than you. I care not who call this vanity; the questions with me, and indeed, with all men of sense, are, whether it be true, and whether it be useful to state it. A great deal of what passes for "modesty" ought to pass for cowardice or servility. For the oppression and the insults that people has to endure from wealth and from what is called birth, they have to thank principally, the cowardice and the mercenariness of poor men of talent. This is one of the great sources of the miseries of mankind. The talent that ought to be employed for the public good, is employed in upholding the ignorance which possesses power to enable the men of talent to live at his ease. The love of ease induced him to be the underling, and even the eulogist of those whom he despises.

I will do you the justice to say that I believe that you have firmly fixed in your mind this great principle that every thing ought to give way to the perpetuating of the greatness, and even the predominance of England; and that you despise, as heartily as I do, all the cant about the "mutual prosperity" of nations, which has about as much sense in it as the mutual success of two boxers or two lovers. It is like the public loans, which always used to be gaining concerns for the public & for the loan jobers too. This mutual doctrine I believe you to despise; and I believe you would, if you could, secure to England, no matter by what means, a decided predominance amongst the nations of the world. This is my principle; but I am satisfied that your views, as to the means, are not correct. I will not suppose that the miserable agents employed abroad by your crackbrained predecessor will all be employed by you. But generally speaking, they must; a circumstance which you will owe to those sweet sink holes of boroughs, to which you are so much attached. Your notions as to the interior, prove to me that you have no idea of the exertion that it will be necessary for the nation to make to maintain even its present station. Your talk at Liverpool would warrant the belief that you think we can remain at peace for ever; or, at least, for a very long period. You see the danger that would arise from our going to war; you see, in short, that we cannot go even without destroying the system; & therefore, you think only of peace. This constitutes your unfitness for the times. There must be a war before many years go over your head; or, England is doomed to be a very little and contemptible nation. All the elements for producing her humiliation are collecting together; and, if you cannot see this, I can; but of this I shall have more to say hereafter.

When Wellington got to Paris from Spain, you, in a speech made at Liverpool soon afterwards, said "for what is to follow, I do not much care. We have triumphed." With much more more reason I might say the same now. Let what will come, I have triumphed; and I might remain here, in the country, and hunt hares and never see London again. I am, by fits tempted to do it: or at least, the thought comes into my head. But, then I think of the old Doctor's speech again, and of Ellenborough's scowl, and of the speeches of Mackintosh and Scarlett. This braces me up, and makes me start afresh. So that I shall, I dare say, keep on till I see the thing fairly out to an end. And, besides, the next Session of Parliament holds forth such a temptation to face the smoke of the Wen! We shall have famous work! The shooters and fox-hunters will be dull compared with us.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

UNION-HALL.—On Monday, William Day, a man apparently about 60 years of age, was brought before L. B. Allen, Esq. charged with having married Elizabeth Doncaster, his first wife Mary Lancaster being alive. The interest of the case was increased by the fact that Mr. Day was in the habit of preaching to the ungodly in the highways, and under all vicissitudes of weather and seasons. Many of those who walk in the straight path were present. Mr. Day is also a translator of shoes, and some of his customers in the line were also to be seen. Snow, the constable, one of the Bow-street patrol, said that his attention was called to the house of the prisoner, in Chapel-court, Southwark on Sunday morning, as he was on duty. A mob of persons had collected before the door when he inquired into the cause, he was told that the occupier of the house had three wives, who had all met that morning, were assembled within the house, and were expected every moment to have a row, such as had never been heard before. Witness went into the house, and two of the wives were sitting in the parlour when he entered. The third, who witness believed was only the housekeeper, had thought proper to make the best of her way into the adjoining tenement, upon the appearance of those who had a better claim to her master. The two wives seemed to be on excellent terms. Witness, upon hearing the accusation against Mr. Day, whom the two wives were upbraiding, took him into custody.

Both wives attended the examination, and the first wife proceeded with the charge. She had, she said, been married to the prisoner on the 28th of August, 1809, at Woolwich, at the Dock-yard of which place he was in the habit of working. On the 3d of November following, they parted by mutual consent, and the witness obtained a situation as nurse in Greenwich Hospital, by which she became quite independent of him. From that period up to the present time she had only had two interviews with him, in one of which he told her he was going to marry again; and if she would promise not to trouble him, he would take her into town and settle matters comfortably, so that all of them could live happily. She never received a farthing of money from him from the day of separation. She had not the certificate of her marriage in her possession, but could produce it soon.

The second wife stated that she had been married to the prisoner on the 14th of November, 1813, at St. James's church, in Bristol. At that period she was a widow, and kept a comfortable lodging house in that city, and the prisoner took a shoe stall in the neighbourhood, and became acquainted with her. He recommended himself to her notice by many little attentions, until at last he took up his abode in her house where he finally became master of her affections, property, and hand, after a most persevering courtship filled with false vows. In the course of his wooing, he said he was a widower five years, and he promised great things, but he soon left her and took away the goods, leaving her in a destitute condition.

The prisoner, in his defence, admitted that his first wife had spoken the truth, but denied that she had told the whole truth. One very remarkable fact was forgotten by her, and that was to the following effect—Previous to his first marriage, she told him that she had a son on board the Calcutta East Indiaman, whom she soon expected home. Upon the arrival of that vessel, however that soon proved to be her husband, and the prisoner thought it high time to give her up upon moral as well as religious grounds. He added, that he then went to Bristol, and met with his second wife, who alone had a claim upon him, and he admitted the correctness of her statement, excepting only that part of it which accused him of having stolen her property—a crime at which his feelings revolted. His first wife, if she could be called such, was, therefore, the only guilty person; but he was far from wishing to accuse her, and challenged her to prove that he was criminal. He concluded with assuring the Magistrate, that while with his first wife he felt as if he was in a field of battle, expecting every moment showers of shot.

The first wife wrung her hands, and cast up her eyes upon hearing this imputation. She, however, said nothing in reply to the charge.

The prisoner—"Sooner than live with you, I would go to the hulks. You've robbed me of more than money—of my peace. He then addressed the Magistrate, and said he was greatly respected in his neighbourhood, and should lose much business if he was sent to prison.

The prisoner was remanded, (until the necessary proof shall be ready,) for examination.

The first wife then asked, whether the second wife or she was to take possession of the prisoner's house in his absence? The Magistrate said they must determine that point amongst themselves.

(London, 21st Oct.)

*Rules formed to promote regularity at****** Castle, Lord******'s.*

1st. *Resolved*, That there shall be no breakfast after four in the afternoon, nor tea, in the evening after one in the morning.

2d. That no noise shall be made during the day, for fear of waking the company.

3d. That there shall be one whole hour between every meal.

4th. That all strangers, who come in while we are at breakfast, be informed that we are not at dinner.

5th. That all the company must be assembled at dinner before the table-cloth is removed.

6th. That if more then three trays of breakfast are sent up stairs to any invalid in the course of the morning, Doctor******may be sent for.

7th. That there shall not be more than four boiled turkeys in one day at dinner, notwithstanding the great demand for them.

8th. That supper shall not be called for till five minutes after the last glass of wine, to give time to lay the cloth.

9th. That one being the hour, for church, the clergyman be allowed to begin before *three*, in order that he may read morning service before candle-light.

10th. That no person shall go out an airing after breakfast till the moon be up, for fear of being overturned in the dark.

11th. That no person shall ask him or her where they are going, nor propose to be of the party uninvited.

12th. That it is expected all valets de chambre and ladies' maids shall be ordered to some place of worship on Sunday, that the house may be swept all over once a week.

13th. That no more then six valets de chambre shall sleep in one bed; and that the deputies of valets de chambre be not permitted to carry more then sixteen pair of shoes and six pair of boots up stairs at one time, for fear of disturbing the sick or sleepy.

14th. That the grooms put up their horses, after they have stood four hours at the door, without further orders.

ROYAL REGULATIONS.—The following directions are given in a MS. regulating the household of the atrocious Henry VIII.:—His highness's baker shall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten or bean flour with the same; and if detected, he shall be put in the stocks.—His highness's attendants are not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houses where he goes to visit.—Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night before the kitchen fire.—Dinner to be on at ten, and supper at four.—The officers of his privy chamber shall be loving together: no grudging or grumbling, *nor talking of the King's pastime*.—The King's barber is enjoined to be cleanly—not to frequent the company of misguided women, for fear of danger to the King's royal person!—There shall be no romping with the maids on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are often broken. The pages shall not interrupt the kitchenmaids; and he who gets one of them with—, shall pay a fine of two marks to his highness, and have his allowance of beer withheld for a month.—The brewers not to put any brimstone in their ale.

East India Ships, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming Afloat, &c.—Season, 1822-23.

Ship's Names.	Consignments.	Tonnage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat	To sail from Downs.
2 Royal George	Bengal & China	1333	J. F. Timins, Esq.	Christopher Biden	J. H. Battivant	R. H. Treherne	A. C. Watling	William Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	14 Oct. 1822	4 Dec. 1823
General Kyd	Bengal & China	1200	Jas. Walker, Esq.	Alexander Naire	Richard Aplin	John Pearson	J. M. Ralph	Hy. Thompson	F. P. Alleyn	Jas. Cannon		
2 Kent		1332	S. Marjoribanks,	Henry Cobb	James Sexton	Francis Daniell	Wm Mac Nair	Basil W. Mure	James Don	John Allan		
Herefordshire	Bom. & China	1200	J. Locke, Esq.	William Hope	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm. Robson	T. G. Adams	Richard Boyes	E. Crowfoot	27 Dec. 1823	29 November 1823
Inglis		1200	R. Borradaile Esq.	Samuel Serle	Joseph Dudman	Fred Ortelar	C. Pennington	Henry Harris	John Lawson	W. Smith	11 Jan. 1824	29 Oct. 1823
Farquharson		1326	J. C. Lochner, Esq.	Wm. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	W. H. Whitehead	Hy. Colombine	George Lloyd	John Scott	Geo. Adam		
2 Repulse	St. Helena, Bencoolen & China	1334	J. F. Timins, Esq.	John Paterson	Edward Foord	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	18 Dec. 1822	28 November 1822
2 Hythe	Bengal & China	1333	S. Marjoribanks,	John Petre Wilson	Alex W. Law	Robert Lindsay	A. C. Procter	Robert Jobling	R. Alexander	J. Rainey		
3 Windsor		1332	George Clay, Esq.	Thomas Haviside	A. F. Procter	Mark Clayson	Felix Boulthee		Ed. Edwards	J. Thompson		
6 Bridgewater	St. Helena, Bombay and China	1200	James Sims, Esq.	William Mitchell	Henry Bristow	T. Buttershaw	Hy. I. Tarbutt	James Walker	James Arnott	Joseph Craggs	27 Dec. 1822	18 Jan. 1823
4 Waterloo	Bombay & China	1335	(Company's Ship)	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	Robert Robson	James Halliday	Geo. Homer		
3 Sealeby Castle		1242	(Company's Ship)	David Rae Newall	W. R. Blakeley	John Hillman	James Murdock			Wm. Erucer		
2 Kellie Castle	Madras & China	1332	S. Erskine, Esq.	Edward L Adams	W. H. Ladd	John Hay	R. Puttello	T. Shearman	Robert Elliot	Wm. Cragg	13 November 1823	To be afloat
6 Atlas		1200	Jasper Vaux, Esq.	C. Otway Mayne	Joseph Stanton	G. Braithwaite	C. Shadwell	B. J. Thompson	John Dill	J. W. Cragg		
Vansittart	China	1200	J. Carstairs, Esq.	W. H. C Dalrymple		William Allen			Jas. W. Wilson	Richard Rawes	24 Feb. 1823	12 March 1823
Charles Grant		1200	W. Moffat, Esq.	William Hay	George Denny	Joseph Coates	C. Eastmere	Thos. Thomas	Robert Strange			
Bombay		1200	H. Templer, Esq.	John Money			George Wise	Thomas Ingram	Robert Murray			
Warren Hastings		1200	Wm. Sims, Esq.	Richard Hawes						N. G. Glass		
Lowther Castle		1200	J. Crosthwaite	Thomas Baker	Jno. Wilkinson		James Barker		J. Blennerhasset			